

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 145.—VOL. V.]

LONDON : SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1838.

[PRICE 6d.

SHARES IN VALUABLE BRITISH MINES—PERIODICAL SALE.
MR. C. WARTON begs to announce, that the **NEXT PERIODICAL SALE**, by Auction, of the above description of property, will take place at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday the 14th June next, at Twelve o'clock, and will include **SHARES IN SEVERAL FLOURISHING MINES**, of the first class for investment, and others which are rapidly approaching maturity, and yielding at present good dividends. Particulars are preparing, and may be had, six days prior to the sale, at the Auction Mart, and of Mr. C. Warton Auctioneer and Agent for the disposal of every description of Mining Property, 38th Threadneedle-street.

MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR PURCHASE.
WILLIAM TRENERY, Jun., Mine Agent and Share Broker (late of Redruth, Cornwall), 50, Threadneedle-street, London, is in a situation to treat for the **Sale or Purchase of the BEST MINING SHARES** in Devon and Cornwall, together with those that are at a considerable discount.—All communications to post paid.

MR. THOMAS ALLSOP, STOCK and SHARE BROKER, respectfully announces that he has REMOVED from Old Broad street into the more central and convenient offices occupied by the Blackwall Railway Company, No. 34, Cornhill. ** T. ALLSOP has at all times the means of effecting purchases and sales in the BLACKWALL, NORTHERN and EASTERN, BIRMINGHAM and MANCHESTER, EASTERN COUNTIES, and CROYDON RAILWAYS upon advantageous terms. Business transacted in the shares of all the Public Companies, and in the more respectable Mines. N.B. A large office to let. 34, Cornhill, London.

VERY VALUABLE MINES AND MINERALS, IRON WORKS, COPPER WORKS, FACTORIES, ETC.

MESSRS. MURRAY, TATTERSALL, & MURRAY will **SELL** by AUCTION, in lots, at the Mackworth Arms, Swanso, on Wednesday, the 4th July next, one-third portion of the

DEMESNE and MANOR of NEATH ABBEY, in the county of Glamorgan, amounting to 2401 a. 1 r. 15 p., together with one-third of all the very **VALUABLE MINES and MINERALS** under the surface, extending from the River Tawe and the Swansea Canal on the north, to the Neath and Swansea Canal and the sea-port town of Neath on the south—district abounding in approved Veins of excellent Bituminous Coal, Iron-stone, and Fire clay, a considerable portion of which is wrought level free. Also,

ONE-THIRD SHARE in the CROWN, CHEADLE, and MINES ROYAL COPPER WORKS, the NEATH ABBEY IRON WORKS,

with the Steam-engine Factories, Iron and Blast Furnaces, Forges, &c. &c., all in the immediate vicinity of the sea-port and market towns of Neath and Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan.

Printed particulars, with plans, will be published on the 20th May; and for further information apply to Thomas Fox, Esq., Beaminster, Dorset; or to Messrs. Murray, Tattersall, and Murray, Surveyors and Land Agents, 47, Parliament-street, London. Letters post paid.

UNRESERVED SALE AT THE SALFORD IRON WORKS.

MR. T. M. FISHER, will **SELL BY AUCTION**, on Monday, the 11th of June next, and following days, at the Iron Foundry and Boiler Yard, belonging to the late Messrs. J. and T. Sherratt, situated in Hardman-street and Brown-street, Salford—the STEAM-ENGINES, BORING-MILLS, planing, slotting, drilling, grinding, and screw machines, slide and hand lathes, vices, steam-boilers, punching and clipping machines, plate, rod, and angle iron, gasometer, rotorts, purifier, pipes and burners, powerful cranes, weighing machines, trolleys, beams, scales, and weights, boiler and timber carriages, broad and narrow-wheeled carts, trucks, moulders' and core boxes, cupola and blast furnaces, smiths', turners', joiners', moulder's, and boiler makers' tools, grindstones and glaziers' benches; a large new stock of the best Lancashire and cast steel, Sheffield files, nails, screws, brass water gauge, stop and gas taps, gas, steam, and water piping, shafting, counter-horse decks, counters, clocks, drawing boards, machinery plans, maps, iron safes, models, pneumatic engine, and the large, varied, and comprehensive stock of patterns.

The steam-engines comprise one fourteen-horse slide valve condensing engine, with twenty-four-horse boiler and feeding apparatus; and one ten-horse hand gear condensing engine, with twenty-four-horse boiler. The boring-mills include our horizontal mill for steam cylinder, one ditto for air pumps, one centre mill for jack pumps, all fitted up with sliding bearing heads, racks, carriages, railways, coupling, catch and slide boxes, pedestals, wall and face plates, and top speeds, and connected with these are four excellent lathes, one for turning piston covers, cylinder tops, and large beams; two strong double centre lathes, for turning heavy shafts or turners', joiners', moulder's, and boiler makers' tools, grindstones and glaziers' benches; a large new stock of the best Lancashire and cast steel, Sheffield files, nails, screws, brass water gauge, stop and gas taps, gas, steam, and water piping, shafting, counter-horse decks, counters, clocks, drawing boards, machinery plans, maps, iron safes, models, pneumatic engine, and the large, varied, and comprehensive stock of patterns.

The steam-engines comprise one fourteen-horse slide valve condensing engine, with twenty-four-horse boiler and feeding apparatus; and one ten-horse hand gear condensing engine, with twenty-four-horse boiler. The boring-mills include our horizontal mill for steam cylinder, one ditto for air pumps, one centre mill for jack pumps, all fitted up with sliding bearing heads, racks, carriages, railways, coupling, catch and slide boxes, pedestals, wall and face plates, and top speeds, and connected with these are four excellent lathes, one for turning piston covers, cylinder tops, and large beams; two strong double centre lathes, for turning heavy shafts or turners', joiners', moulder's, and boiler makers' tools, grindstones and glaziers' benches; a large new stock of the best Lancashire and cast steel, Sheffield files, nails, screws, brass water gauge, stop and gas taps, gas, steam, and water piping, shafting, counter-horse decks, counters, clocks, drawing boards, machinery plans, maps, iron safes, models, pneumatic engine, and the large, varied, and comprehensive stock of patterns.

The steam-engines comprise one fourteen-horse slide valve condensing engine, with twenty-four-horse boiler and feeding apparatus; and one ten-horse hand gear condensing engine, with twenty-four-horse boiler. The boring-mills include our horizontal mill for steam cylinder, one ditto for air pumps, one centre mill for jack pumps, all fitted up with sliding bearing heads, racks, carriages, railways, coupling, catch and slide boxes, pedestals, wall and face plates, and top speeds, and connected with these are four excellent lathes, one for turning piston covers, cylinder tops, and large beams; two strong double centre lathes, for turning heavy shafts or turners', joiners', moulder's, and boiler makers' tools, grindstones and glaziers' benches; a large new stock of the best Lancashire and cast steel, Sheffield files, nails, screws, brass water gauge, stop and gas taps, gas, steam, and water piping, shafting, counter-horse decks, counters, clocks, drawing boards, machinery plans, maps, iron safes, models, pneumatic engine, and the large, varied, and comprehensive stock of patterns.

The sale to commence each morning at Eleven o'clock punctually.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on the 4th of June, and may be had at the Midland Counties Herald Office, Birmingham; at Courier and Mercury Offices, Liverpool; Advertiser Office, Stafford; and Intelligencer and Mercury Offices, Leeds; from Messrs. Slater and Heels, Solicitors, Princess-street; or from the Auctioneer, 5, Newall's-buildings, Market street, Manchester.

A Patent for Steam Boilers of very superior pretension, secured by English, Scotch, and Irish patents, an invaluable discovery, certain of realising an independent fortune.

MR. GEORGE ROBINS is directed by the sole proprietor to OFFER TO PUBLIC COMPETITION, at his rooms in Covent-garden, on Monday, June 4, at Twelve, this celebrated PATENT, which is one so justly renowned as OGLE and SUMMERS' INVENTION, the astent double tubular boiler, and which experience has shown has approached nearer to perfection than any pretended rival. A little inquiry is alone necessary to inclose those who have been fortunately saved from the ruin attendant on the bubble schemes, with which the unwaried have been inundated, to adopt this as a mainstay upon which they may repose in perfect security. The journeys from Liverpool to Southampton demonstrate that thirty miles per hour may be accomplished in perfect safety. The mail-coach establishment (so much and so deservedly commended) may, by means of this powerful yet small boiler, arrive at the same speed which the Liverpool Railway has accomplished; and as the system is one unaccompanied by danger, government and the steam navigation companies will, from necessity, adopt it; and, if carriages fitted with this boiler be allowed a fair and candid trial, away go at once the visionary prospects of all the present and projected railways, unless this boiler is used. Amongst an infinity of exclusive advantages may be named one of its leading attributes, that of perfect safety. It will effectively remove the possibility of a recurrence to the daily and fearful loss of lives from the bursting of the inefficient and cumbersome boilers now in use. It is capable of being applied to every useful purpose to which steam is applicable, and if adapted to railways, carriages, and steam vessels, will necessarily compel all previous efforts to hide their diminished heads. Also, the two steam carriages, one of which is now fitted up with the above boiler, with some useful appendages; as also two of the patent boilers ready for use. Capitalists, engineers, and speculators will do well to give to this patent a thorough and searching investigation, with a view to demonstrate the utter futility of any previous efforts as compared with the present patent. Facts are stubborn things, and the uninhibited in the mystery of the mechanical process are invited to seek ocular demonstration, as a certain fortune must be the result of industry and a little capital; in fact, no project that has been offered under the auspices of the richest and most respectable millionaires of the city, holds forth such inducements for the formation of a joint-stock company, on the most extended scale, for the manufacture and general application of this patent boiler, the patent for which is only to be partied on account of the proprietor possessing no genius for, or inclination to engage in, mechanical pursuits.

The specification of this invaluable patent may be seen, daily, at Mr. Robins' offices, Covent-garden, where particulars may be had; and where the evidence of scientific engineers, &c., before the committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons, regarding the power and safety of this boiler, and the danger of large chamber boilers, may be perused.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—A CLASS for the INSTRUCTION of YOUNG MEN intended for the profession of CIVIL ENGINEERING or MINING, will be opened in the first week of October next. A Prospectus of the Course may be had at the Secretary's office. King's College, London, May 23. H. J. ROSE, B.D., Principal.

TO IRON-MASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, or TO BE LET for a term of years, with immediate possession, all those **VALUABLE IRON WORKS, COLLIERIES, and MINES**, called

BRYMBO WORKS,

the capital mansion-house of Brymbo-hall, and several compact farms and lands, containing together upwards of 500 acres of land. The character of the iron produced at Brymbo is well known and justly esteemed; the works are in perfect order and condition, considerable sums having been recently expended to put them into the most effective operation, and no additional outlay will be required. There is an inexhaustible supply of mineral, and from the celebrity of the works, the cheapness of labour, the established connexion of the concern, and the efficiency of the establishment (which is capable of being improved to almost any extent that a large capitalist or company might require), the present affords an opportunity for a valuable investment in a mineral property, combined with an elegant, beautifuly-situated, and convenient mansion, and a compact estate, houses for agents and workmen already erected, and other conveniences, seldom submitted for public competition. To a joint-stock company, or any individual of large capital, this presents an opportunity rarely offered.

The situation of the mansion-house, at Brymbo (which was built by Inigo Jones), commands one of the most beautiful and extensive views in the kingdom, comprising Beeston Castle, the Helsby, and Peoverton Hills; the rivers Dee and Mersey, the Wrekin, and several counties in the distance. It is situate only three and a half miles from Wrexham, nine from Mold, eleven from Chester, and twenty-seven from Liverpool. The whole property lies in a fertile and sporting country, and in a neighbourhood particularly distinguished for respectability. It abounds with game of various descriptions. Provisions are cheap, and the roads are good. There is a population adequate to the conducting of the mineral and other operations on the estate, and accommodation for them in cottages already erected, which form part of the property to be sold or let. A new church has lately been built at Brymbo, and there is every prospect of the iron trade, which has long been established here, being largely increased. The present state of the iron trade promises the most beneficial results to any person or company who may be engaged, or desirous of embarking, in such an undertaking.

The property may be viewed on application to Mr. William Rose, the manager of the works, on the premises; or to James Hyrke, Esq., of Glascoed, which is near For further particulars, applications may be made to Messrs. Edge and Parker, Solicitors, Manchester; Messrs. Harmood, Banner, and Son, Accountants, Liverpool; the said Mr. Hyrke, and Mr. Rose; or Mr. Poulkes, solicitor, Wrexham Mr. J. Dunning, at the Bradley Works, near Bliston; John Archibald Campbell, Esq., 2, Albany-place, Edinburgh; or Messrs. Taylor, Sharp, Field, and Jackson, 41, Bedford-row, London; and to treat for the purchase or letting of the works, parties are referred to Messrs. Finchett, Maddock, and Son, Chester; or Messrs. Pitchett and Wagstaffs, Solicitors, Warrington.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SHARES IN A VALUABLE LEAD MINE TO BE SOLD. The proprietors of a current-working and valuable Lead Mine, in the county of Northumberland, are desirous of increasing the number of shares in the concern, for the purpose of enabling them to win the lower sills which are at present yielding ore. There are Smelting Mills, and every convenience on the premises for working the mine in the most extensive manner; and being situated at a short distance from the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, the Lead can be conveyed to market at a cheap rate. Or, the Company will treat for the Sale of the entire concern. References will be given on application to the Editor of the "Mining Journal."

VALUABLE MINES OF COAL.—TO BE LET on Lease, by TICKET, in One Lot, at the Angel Inn, Chesterfield, on Saturday, 16th June, 1838, between the hours of four and six o'clock in the evening, all those excellent MINES OF COAL lying in the estate of Miss Lord, at Tupton, near Chesterfield, in the county of Derby. These valuable spans lie under the whole estate, containing 150 statute acres, or thereabouts. The North Midland Railway crosses the lower eastern point of the property, and affords an outlet for the coal when wrought, without any expense in branch railways. This property is well worth the attention of capitalists and others interested in mines.

For further particulars, or to view the estate, apply to Mr. Joseph Cocking, at Tupton; or to Messrs. Twigg and Woodhouse, mineral surveyors, Quarndon, near Derby, and Ashby-de-la Zouch, Leicestershire; or to Mr. Alexander Gordon, Old Broad-street, London.

THE CAMBRIAN IRON AND SPUTTER COMPANY. Capital £300,000, in shares of £25 each, with power to double the capital by the issue of additional shares.

DIRECTORS. William Borradale, Esq. Philip Courtney, Esq., M.P. Niven Kerr, Esq. John Melville, Esq. Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank. Solicitors—Messrs. Tilson, Square, and Tilson.

Notice is hereby given, that no further applications for shares will be received after Tuesday, the 12th day of this instant June, immediately after which day the directors will proceed to the allotment.

Application for shares to be addressed by letter, post paid, to the Directors, at the office of the solicitors, Messrs. Tilson, Square, and Tilson, 29, Coleman-street, London; James M. Buckland, Esq., Court Herbert, Neath; and to James H. Allen, Esq., Porth Cawl, Pyle, Glamorganshire.

BRITISH INVENTION SOCIETY.—This Society has been formed for promoting inventions; its objects will be to prevent inventions being sacrificed or destroyed as they are at present, and to assist them upon terms greatly beneficial to themselves and to the public, while an adequate remuneration is reserved for the company. The proceedings of the Council of Management will be carried on in the strictest confidence, both as respects Inventions which may be assisted by the company, and those which the society may decline to aid. The capital of the society will be divided into 5000 shares of £10 each, to be paid at the time of subscribing. Applications for shares to be addressed to William Fraser, Esq., the secretary of the society, at their offices, 3, Adam-street, Adelphi; or to Messrs. Roy, Blunt, Duncan, and Johnston, solicitors, 10, Liverpool-street, and 19, Great George-street, London.

GRANITE PATENT PAVEMENT COMPANY, to be incorporated by Act of Parliament or by Charter. Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. Deposit £2 per share.

DIRECTORS. Richard Attwood, Esq. John Peter Holloway, Esq. C. C. S. Boden, Esq. With power to add to their number. Bankers—Messrs. Stone, Martins, and Stones. Standing Counsel—Wm. Page Wood, Esq. Auditor—T. Lord, Esq. Secretary—Mr. John Hooper.

This company is established for improving the pavements of the public roads and streets throughout the kingdom, in a manner far superior to any plan hitherto proposed.

Its superiority arises from its mechanical construction, combining the utmost solidity and durability, evenness of surface, and consequent freedom from noise, while no grouting being required from the closeness of its joints, the annoyance of mud and dust is entirely obviated.

From the approbation this plan has received from scientific and practical men, and also from the encouragement it has met with from parochial boards, it is but fair to conclude it will speedily be brought into general use.

Copy of Dr. Birkbeck's Certificate.

"38, Finsbury-square, Sept., 1836.

"I do not hesitate to say, that Mr. Macnamara's pav. ment is the most secure, and in the end, will be the cheapest of any form with which I am acquainted.

(Signed) "GEORGE BIRKBECK, M.D."

Copy of James Elmes, Esq.'s Certificate.

"Having perused Dr. George Birkbeck's certificate on the advantages and superiority of Mr. Richard Macnamara's improved system of paving the streets, &c., I do, without hesitation, subscribe my name thereto, with the assurance that the said certificate is correct, and the result of the invention will eventually be a benefit to the community at large." (Signed) "JAMES ELMES, Architect, &c., Surveyor to the Port of London."

The prospectuses are now ready for delivery at the offices (pro tem.) of the company, 1, Calthorpe-buildings, Throgmorton-street (where specimens and models may be seen); and of T. Lord, Esq., solicitor, Parliament-street, and patent agent, No. 13, Northumberland-street, Charing-cross.

Notice.—No applications for shares can be received after the 12th day of June next ensuing.

By order,

JOHN HOOPER, Secretary.

"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuzes; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."

Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Camborne, Cornwall.

LONDON and MEDITERRANEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Capital £300,000.

DIRECTORS. Edwin Gower, Esq. James Hunter, Esq. Thomas Kettlewell, Esq. (With power to add to their number.)

Auditors—Henry Ewbank, Esq.; Gregory Scale Walters, Esq. Manager and Broker—Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq. Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfield and Scn.

Bankers—Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart., Halifax, Mills, and Co.

The object of this company is to establish, by means of a line of steam vessels, a regular and speedy communication between the ports of Italy, the south of France, and London. It is intended to provide vessels, of suitable power and dimensions, fitted with the best machinery, and with superior accommodations, to start regularly, not less frequently than once every month, from London and vice versa.

The capital of the company will be £300,000, divided into 6000 shares of £50 each.

Applications for shares, or for further particulars (if by letter, post paid), are to be made to N. Griffiths, sworn broker, 2, White Hart-court, Lombard-street.

STEAM TO PARIS via HAVRE.—The London and Havre Steam Company's regular established English packets, JOHN WOOD, Lieut. DAWSON, R.N., 270 tons, 130-horse power, CLYDE, JAMES AITKEN, commander, 300 tons, 130-horse power, and QUEEN ADELAIDE, E. GROVES, commander, 250 tons, 120-horse power, sail regularly between London and Havre as follow:—

From the Irongate-stairs, Tower, London, at 9 a.m.

Queen Adelaide, Sunday, June 3

Clyde, Wednesday, June 6

John Wood, Sunday, June 10

Queen Adelaide, Wednesday, June 13

Clyde, Sunday, June 17

John Wood, Wednesday, June 20

Queen Adelaide, Sunday, June 24

Clyde, Wednesday, June 27

and will continue running during the summer every Wednesday and Sunday from London, and every Sunday and Thursday from Havre.

The splendid steamers Normandie, Seine, Ville de Paris, &c., run daily between Havre, Rouen, and Paris.

Fares—Chief cabin, £1 1s. 6d., or 40 francs; fore cabin, £1 1s., or 27 francs; children, under twelve years of age, half price; four-wheel carriages, £3 3s., or 80 francs; two-wheel ditto, £1 1s. 6d., or 40 francs; horses, £2 2s., or 54 francs; dogs, 5s., or 5 francs.

Fares, by the French steamers, from Havre to Paris. Chief cabin, 22 francs; fore cabin, 15 francs.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

MONDAY.

Festiniog Railway—Report on petition for bill read; bill ordered to be brought in by Mr. Ormsby Gore and Mr. Richards.—A bill “for granting further powers to the company,” presented; read first time; to be read the second time.

Oxford and Great Western Union Railway Bill—Reported; report to lie on the table, and to be printed.

London Grand Junction Railway—Bill reported; report to lie on the table, and to be printed.

TUESDAY.

Oxford and Great Western Union Railway Bill—Petition of the corporation of Abingdon against; ordered to lie on the table.

Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway Bill—Lords amendments agreed to.

Eastern Counties Railway Bill—Second reading deferred till Friday.

THURSDAY.

National Loan Fund Assurance Company—Bill read second time, and committed to Mr. Hall and the Middlesex list.

Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway Bill—Two petitions against; referred to committee on the Bill; counsel ordered.

Southampton Docks Bill—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; bill to be engrossed.

Iste of Thanet Cemetery—Bill read second time, and committed.

India Steam Ship Company—Petition for leave to present a petition for a bill; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.

Patterns and Inventions—Bill to be read second time on Wednesday next.

Message from the Lords—That they have agreed to the Taw Vale Railway and Dock Bill, with amendments.

FRIDAY.

Eastern Counties Railway—Bill read second time and committed.

Message from the Lords—That they have agreed to the Gravesend Cemetery Bill, without amendment; Fishguard Harbour Bill; Bristol and Exeter Railway Bill, with amendments.

Dean Forest Mines—Bill considered in committee, and reported; further consideration of report on Friday next; bill, as amended, to be printed.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

There was a good deal of discussion previously to their lordships resolving into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

TUESDAY.

The House did not meet to-day.

THURSDAY.

The Churches (Corporation) Patronage Bill, which had the recommendation of the ecclesiastical commissioners and the sanction of the law officers of the crown, was read a second time.—The lordships then resolved into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

FRIDAY.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill, as amended in committee, was considered, and ordered to be further considered on Thursday next, to which day their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

The St. Pancras Paving Bill was thrown out on a division.

TUESDAY.

The Exchequer-bills Bill was read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Bill was read the second time.—Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that on Thursday week he would move for leave to bring in a bill to “terminate” the apprenticeships of females in the colonies.

FRIDAY.

The House resolved into committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. F. BARING applied for leave to bring in a bill “for the establishment of a British colony in New Zealand.”

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CHESTER AND BIRKENHEAD RAILWAY

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, MAY 29.

STANLEY v. THE COMPANY.—This case came before the court upon demurrer. The object of the suit was to enforce a contract for the payment of 20,000/- against the Chester and Birkenhead Railway Company under an agreement entered into by Sir Thomas Stanley with the promoters of an unsuccessful line, whose obligations had all been transferred to the defendant. It appeared that when the original line was projected an agreement was entered into by Mr. Blundell, Sir Thomas Stanley's agent, with Mr. Miller, the solicitor of the intended company, to pay the plaintiff if the sum of 20,000/- in consideration of the injury that would be done to his estate by the railway passing through it. A different line of road was subsequently projected by some other persons, which it was also intended should run through the plaintiff's estate in another direction. When the matter came before the House of Commons it was referred with the sanction of all parties to the judgment of Lord Sandon and Mr. Wilson Patten, to declare which of the two lines should be adopted; and pending the consideration of this question an agreement was signed between the solicitors representing the parties promoting the contending lines, the basis of which was, that the shareholders of the rejected line should be at liberty to take shares in the adopted line, and that the promoters of the adopted line should take on themselves the engagements entered into with the landowners by the rejected line. The award was in favour of the promoters of the second line, and the agreement entered into between the solicitors having been approved by two persons representing the promoters of one line, and two persons representing the successful one, as well as the agent of Sir Thomas Stanley, the bill sought to enforce the original contract against the promoters of the successful line, on whom the contract for the payment of 20,000/- had been shifted by the agreement.

Mr. JACOB and Mr. WALKER supported the demurrer for want of equity, on the ground that there was no mutuality of contract, that the lands in respect of which the agreement was sought to be enforced were different, and that as the payment of the money depended on the passing of the bill, the contract could not be enforced in respect of a bill which had proved abortive.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, however, without calling on the counsel in support of the bill, was of opinion the contract was one to which the defendants were clearly liable. He thought the spirit of the agreement into which the solicitors of the two projected companies had entered was to acknowledge the contract existing between Sir Thomas Stanley and the promoters of the original line, and that they were therefore liable to the payment of the 20,000/- on taking possession of the land. On this ground he should overrule the demurrer.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, MAY 30.

PENNEY v. THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The plaintiff in this case is a gentleman possessed of some property near to which the line of the Great Western Railway is intended to pass, and at the time that the act was in progress through the Houses of Parliament, had opposed it. A clause, however, seems to have been agreed upon giving him the option of selling his estate to the company through the usual process of a compensation jury, and rendering it imperative on the company to pay the sum so to be awarded against them within two months after demand from the plaintiff. These steps having been taken, and there being no signs of a liquidation of the claim of the plaintiff, which had been assessed at 750/-, the present action of debt for the sum was brought, to which the defendants pleaded two pleas, raising the point that at the time of the jury being summoned, the plaintiff had no good and sufficient title to convey the estate to them. To this the plaintiff demurred specially, and to-day Sir F. Pollock appeared in support of the demurral, and Sir W. Follett in opposition thereto, whose arguments together occupied the attention of the court till within a very short time of its rising.

The point discussed, however, was not of any general interest, being purely of a professional and technical nature, and turned chiefly on the construction of the particular clause alluded to. We, therefore, may content ourselves by saying, that the judgment of their lordships being unanimously given in favour of the defendants.

Sir F. POLLOCK prayed for and obtained permission to withdraw his demurral and amend the pleadings, by joining issue on the pleas of the defendants, or by altering the declaration, which had been observed upon by Mr. Baron Alderson as being imperfect.

ESSEX MARINE SALT-WORKS COMPANY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, MAY 31.

BAILLIE v. KELL AND ANOTHER.—This was an action of assumpsit brought by the plaintiff, as accountant to the above company, against the defendants, as two of the said company, to recover the amount of a year's salary, at the rate of 400/- per annum. The declaration contained a count on a special contract, and a common count on a *quantum meruit*. The defendants pleaded several pleas, and amongst others that the plaintiff had been

guilty of falsifying the accounts of the company, and of other misconduct in his office of accountant to the company, whereby the defendants were justified in dismissing him from their service. The cause was tried in the sittings after last Hilary term, when it appeared that the company in question was established in September, 1834, for the purpose of procuring salt from sea-water. A number of officers were appointed at different salaries, the plaintiff being appointed accountant at a salary of 400/- a-year. The defendants became proprietors respectively in the months of April and July, 1833; and in the following year the plaintiff, in conjunction with some of the other officers of the company, in order to give a false colour to the affairs, and prevent the speculation, which turned out a losing one, from falling to the ground, represented certain monies, composed of the officers' salaries and of the amount of a purchase of shares by a new member, as so much profit derived from the works, and therefore divisible amongst the shareholders. The jury were of opinion that this misrepresentation was a sufficient justification to the defendants for dismissing the plaintiff, which they did in the early part of 1837, paying him such proportion of his salary as was due for the period from the preceding September, and, therefore, they found a verdict for the defendants. In the following term a rule was obtained on the part of the plaintiff to show cause why there should not be a new trial, on the ground that the evidence did not sustain the defendants' pleas.

The case was argued on Tuesday and to-day by Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and Mr. Hoggins in support of the verdict; and by Mr. Serjeant Wilde and Mr. Butt in support of the rule for a new trial.

Several points were raised upon the form of the pleadings, but the main question was, whether or not, where several acts of misconduct were alleged in one plea as a justification for the dismissal of the plaintiff, and only one of them was sustained by the evidence, namely, that of untruly representing the state of the company's affairs, that was sufficient to entitle the defendants to a verdict on such plea.

The COURT were clearly of opinion, that where the allegations in a plea were divisible, and a portion of them would furnish a sufficient answer to the action, proof of that portion alone would entitle the defendants to a verdict. Such was the effect of the evidence in the present case, and therefore there was no ground for disturbing the verdict.

OXFORD AND GREAT WESTERN UNION RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. Harcourt reported, in the House of Commons, on Monday, the 28th ult., from the committee on the Oxford and Great Western Union Railway Bill, and to whom several petitions against the Bill, and also the minutes of evidence taken before the committee on the Bill of last session, were referred, that the committee had inquired into the matters referred by the standing orders, and had agreed to the following report:—

1. That the company to be incorporated by the Bill is not authorised to raise by loan or mortgage a larger sum than one-third of their capital; and that until fifty per cent. on the whole of the capital shall have been paid up, it is not in the power of the company to raise any money by loan or mortgage.

2. That it is provided that the line of railway shall not be made across any turnpike-road, or other public carriage way, on a level.

3. That the proposed capital of the company is 100,000/-, and the amount of loans which they are empowered to raise is 33,333/-.

That the names and places of residence of the directors or provisional committee, with the amount of shares taken by each, are stated in Appendix A. That there are not any shareholders who may be considered as having a local interest in the line, and the number of other parties is twenty-two, and the capital taken by them 88,000. That the number of shareholders subscribing for 2000/- and upwards, with their names and residences, and the amount for which they have subscribed, are stated in Appendix B.

4. That the line proposed to be made is intended to complete or facilitate the communication between Oxford and London, as well as with Bristol and the west of England, already partially secured by the Great Western Railway; and the insufficiency for agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and other purposes of the present means of conveyance, and of communication between those places, as well as between Oxford and other places lying near or contiguous to the line of the Great Western Railway, has been satisfactorily proved.—The present amount of traffic by land and water, with the average charges made for passengers and goods, are stated in Appendix C.*

5. The number of passengers, and the weight and description of goods expected upon the proposed railway, are also set forth in Appendix C.*

6. The amount of income expected to arise from the conveyance of goods and passengers, and in what proportion, is also stated in Appendix C.* The description of goods from which the largest revenue is anticipated, is farming produce, and light goods for domestic consumption.

7. The proposed railway is a complete and integral line between the termini specified, that is, from Oxford to Didcot, where it forms a junction with the line of the Great Western Railway.

8. There is no competing line of railway in existence, in progress, or in contemplation.

9. There is no plane proposed to be worked by assistant engines, stationary or locomotive.

10. There is no peculiar engineering difficulty on the proposed line.

11. There is not any tunnel.

12. The gradients and curves are particularly favourable, the steepest gradient having an inclination of 1 in 660. The smallest radius of a curve is forty-five chains, but it is at the junction with the Great Western line. The sharpest other curve has a radius of one mile and eleven chains.

13. The length of the line is nine miles and fifty-one chains.

14. The line is, in an engineering point of view, peculiarly fitted for the purposes required.

15. The railway is not intended to pass any turnpike-road or highway on a level.

16. The amount of the estimate for constructing and completing the railway is 100,000/-, which appears to be supported by evidence, and to be fully adequate for the purpose.

17. The estimated charge of the annual expenses of the railway when completed is 3000/-, the adequacy of which was satisfactorily proved to the committee.

18. The calculations proved in evidence have satisfactorily established, that the revenue is likely to be sufficient to support the annual charge of the maintenance of the railway, and still allow a profit to the proprietors. ** *

Mr. Harcourt further reported, that the committee had examined the allegations of the bill, and found the same to be true; and had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereto.

* By Appendix C, it appears that the estimated income to be derived from passengers and coach parcels, amounts to £14,235 17 8

By merchandise 7,164 14 2

Making the total £22,400 11 10

GALVANIZED IRON.

The following remarks on this subject have been addressed by Dr. Tait to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

“Three companies having started in the city for the ostensible purpose of manufacturing what is technically called ‘galvanized iron,’ it may not be unimportant to the public to know that iron coated with zinc is not protected from rusting after the zinc is denuded or worn off from its surface, and, therefore, the benefit to be derived from the galvanizing process is not likely to prove so extensive as it is represented to be. I have made several experiments on zined iron, and I have invariably found that when the zinc was entirely denuded from its surface, the simple application of distilled water was along sufficient to cover it with red oxide; this being the fact, I apprehend the French process of galvanizing iron will ultimately prove a complete failure; for as the iron is only protected so long as the zinc endures, this latter metal, having its previous susceptibility of oxidation greatly increased by its combination with the iron, will decay, or oxidize, in a very rapid manner; and when the iron coated with it is exposed to moisture, to rain, or to sea-water, it will be deprived of its coating in a very short time, by the zinc being reduced to a powder or white oxide.

“That the public may be fully aware of the oxidation which takes place in iron when the zinc is denuded from its surface, I subjoin some experiments, with the results, which I have lately made on zined iron.

“Three plates of iron were filed perfectly bright and zined all over; portions of the zinc were filed off in several places, distilled water was applied to the parts filed, and in twenty-four hours they were covered with red oxide.

“A plate of iron, an inch wide by an inch deep, was cleaned and zined in twenty-four hours; the unzined portion in the centre was covered with brown oxide, thereby proving that the galvanic protection did not extend beyond the portion coated with zinc.

“Three plates of iron were filed perfectly bright and zined all over; portions of the zinc were filed off in several places, distilled water was applied to the parts filed, and in twenty-four hours they were covered with red oxide.

“It may be objected to these experiments that they were made on iron not zined after the French process. My reply is, that if the Patent Galvanized Metal Company, or either or both of the other galvanized metal companies, will furnish me with specimens of their zined iron, I will test them in the same manner I have tested the iron zined by myself, and if I fail in producing oxidation, I will frankly and honestly state my failure through the medium of your journal.”

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY BILLS.—In the House of Commons, last night, it was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Finch, “that all railway bills, the reports on which might, according to the standing orders of the House, stand for further consideration on Tuesday next, in case the House were then sitting, shall, in consequence of the adjournment to Wednesday, stand for consideration on Thursday next.

MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.—There are now upwards of 1500 men employed on the railway between this town and Rugby, and that number is being gradually increased. A vast number are also employed between Leicester and Loughborough.—*Leicester Mercury*.

CHESTER AND BIRKENHEAD RAILWAY.—The works on this line were lately commenced in the presence of Messrs. Hutchinson and Jackson, directors, attended by Mr. James, the treasurer, at Lower Bebbington. This railway is expected to open in two years from the present time.—*Manchester Times*.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—At recent meetings of the Royal Burgh of Peebles, and of the magistrates and council of the same, it was resolved to use the utmost exertions to promote the carrying into effect of the Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Railway by the Midland line.—*Newcastle Journal*.

MANCHESTER AND BOLTON RAILWAY.—We understand that a party of the directors of this railway made an experimental trip along the whole line on Wednesday week, and that they were satisfied with the works in every part. A station is erecting near Irwell-street, and we are informed that the line will shortly be opened to the public.—*Manchester and Salford Advertiser*.

RAILWAY CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Mr. Labouchere, Master of the Royal Mint, has placed upon the books of the House of Commons a notice, that on Thursday, June 7, he will move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for “the conveyance of the mails by railways.”

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—This company have power to fine, in a sum of 40s., any person refusing to show their ticket to the guard at any time he may desire it.

SOUTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the shareholders of this company, held at Northampton, on Wednesday last, it appearing that a great portion of the last call of 10s. per share had not been paid up, it was resolved to allow another month for making the necessary payments, previously to any proceedings being taken. A resolution was also come to, not to proceed, under existing circumstances, any further with this undertaking.

LANCASTER AND PRESTON JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The works belonging to the Lancaster end of this line are proceeding with great activity.

RAILROADS IN THE EAST INDIES.—A new company is in the course of formation, for the purpose of accomplishing the design of the original undertaking of forming a railroad from Calcutta to Saugor.

GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.—The first stone of the intended Tees Bridge, on the line of this railway, was laid on Tuesday week, in the presence of G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of Harperley Park, chairman of the directors, and the members of the board. The design after which the bridge will be built is of a remarkably chaste and elegant character, and was prepared by Henry Welch, Esq., civil engineer, of Newcastle. The bridge is to be of freestone, and will consist of four arches of sixty feet span

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the offices, 2, St. Mildred's-court, on Monday, 28th ult.

J. JOHNSON, Esq., in the chair.

The following directors' report was read:—

REPORT.

This being the first general meeting of proprietors of the Tamar Silver Lead Mining Company, the directors have much pleasure in laying before their fellow shareholders a statement of the accounts and prospects of their mining property. The directors, being anxious to maintain the confidence reposed in them, have pursued that steady course of working which is essential to bring undertakings of this nature to a permanent and profitable result; and although such works have taken longer time, and rather more capital than was at first anticipated from the state in which the mine was found, and the necessity of opening new ground for its development, they feel happy in being able to state that the result has been successful. It will be seen that they have throughout been justified in the course they have pursued, by the returns of ore which have been raised, amounting to £11,316. 18s. 1d.; and the report of Captain Rowe, their chief agent, which will be read, giving the most flattering prospects of the undertaking being a lasting and profitable investment.

The directors feel that it is unnecessary to trouble you with a lengthened report, but congratulate the shareholders on having obtained the efficient services of Captain Rowe, under whose management both themselves and those employed at the mine have every reason to be highly satisfied.

"To the Directors of the Tamar Silver Lead Mining Company.

"Tamar Mines, May 26.—Being aware of your intention to hold your annual meeting in London on Monday next, 28th inst., I thought it desirable to attend here to-day, for the purpose of holding our monthly setting instead of next Wednesday, the regular setting-day, in order that I should furnish you with a report of our operations and future prospects of the concern, it being the first general meeting since I had the management. It affords me unusual gratification to be enabled to inform you of the improved and still improving state of your property here. About twelve months since you appointed me the responsible situation of being manager, and at that period I believe you will find, by reference to your accounts, that the mine did not pay costs by an average of £120 per month, and at this time I have the satisfaction in saying that you have been for some months past realising a clear monthly profit of at least £300, with a prospect of continuance. I beg merely to refer you to one instance of the reduction in our expenditure in the dressing department, which has, during the last twelve months, been reduced at least 26s. per ton.

"In consequence of this being so short a month (having held the setting some days sooner than usual), for reasons before assigned, I do not like to promise you for the next sampling more than fifty tons, but no doubt the sampling in July will exceed that quantity; suffice it to say, that our prospects are cheering, and I am convinced Tamar will continue a valuable property. A more detailed account of our proceedings will be handed you in our setting report on Monday, having now only time to save post.

"We have this instant commenced operations by sinking a new shaft in the north part of our sett, which I conceive to be a very desirable speculation. The materials, I calculate, on the mine to be worth at least £5000.

"RICHARD ROWE."

Dr.	TAMAR MINE, 28TH MAY, 1838.
Expenditure, as per account	£223,399 16 7
Balance	3,022 2 4 — 26,421 18 11
C.	
First instalment of 2l. per share on 4500 shares	£9,000 0 0
Second ditto of 1l.	6,000 0 0
Proceeds of ore sold	£9,620 18 2
Ditto ditto	1,016 0 9 — 10,636 18 11
Ore on the surface	680 0 0
Subsists	105 0 0
	£26,421 18 11

By balance..... £3,022 2 4

The directors have, with much satisfaction, laid before you the present state of your affairs, and with equal satisfaction, the report of Captain Rowe, whose known ability and confidently expressed opinion, aided by the economy of his improved method of dressing the ore, must be equally gratifying to all, and which has enabled them to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital advanced, and invest a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the amount of dividends, as before fixed, according to the regulations of the company.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question from a shareholder, said that 15l. 13s. was the amount per ton for which the ore was sold at the last sale. That he had known the mine many years, and had from the commencement no doubt but that with perseverance and economy the mine might be made profitable; he felt sure that the rich lodes they had met with would continue north.

The following resolutions, having been duly moved and seconded, were carried unanimously:—

That the report and accounts being highly satisfactory, be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Captain Rowe for his services in directing the works of the Tamar mine, and for reducing costs, particularly for dressing the ores; and the managers of this company are hereby desired to purchase a piece of plate (for Captain Rowe) of the value of twenty guineas, and present the same to Captain Rowe, in the name of the company, as a memento of their high sense of his talent and application.

That a vote of thanks and confidence be proposed to the chairman and directors for the clearness and ability with which the statement of accounts have been placed before the meeting, and for the zeal and ability with which they have for a long time pursued the important interests of the proprietors of the company.

GWINEAR MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the offices, on Wednesday, the 30th ult.

J. C. BLANCKENHAGEN, Esq., in the chair.

Captain William Richards's report was read—also the setting report; the directors' report referred the shareholders for all the information it was in their power to give to the captain's reports; and the financial statement congratulated the shareholders upon the favourable prospects before them; it observed that the tin as yet obtained (to the amount of £170.), had been taken entirely from the stopes and drivings. It was the intention of the directors now to have, if possible, a monthly sale—they being informed by their agent that three or four tons might be regularly returned. If the mine continued to hold out favourable appearances, the directors should purchase machinery requisite to develop it fully. They had had to encounter some difficulties from water, but calculated they should no longer be troubled, as the sumpmen advanced. It appeared that the directors had appointed a new agent, in whom they placed great confidence. Their former agent had gone away £200. in their debt, but this they expected to have returned them, by recourse of legal proceedings. By the balance-sheet presented, it appeared there was a balance of £200. 2s. at the bankers; the total liabilities amounted to £697. 7s., against which, they had assets to the amount of £475. 3s. 1d., leaving a balance against the company of £222. 3s. 1d.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that 100 shares which had been forfeited, would be sold by the directors, for the benefit of the company—they hoped to be able to make £200. by their sale; after making a few observations on the state of the mine, the substance of which was contained in the report,

Mr. CAZENOVE moved, that the report and accounts be received and approved, which was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and directors, the meeting adjourned.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at their office, on Friday, the 1st inst., in consequence of advice being received from the miners of the release of the deposit fund.

J. D. POWLES, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN explained to the meeting that the amount of this fund, which was in value now about £15,500., had been given over to the company, and that the directors advised that such should be disposed of to the following effect, viz., that £1800. should be applied to the purpose of making an investment fund to re-pay the shareholders what they had advanced out of their own pockets towards working the mine; that a certain number of negroes should be purchased—as many as required; and that the remaining amount should be held in investment in Brazil, to answer any contingencies.

Some conversation ensued on the miner in which the residue of the fund should be applied; the meeting agreed on the disposal of the £1800., and the purchase of the negroes as the directors had advised, but some of thought that the residue should be sufficient to accumulate, thinking that

in the course of a short time the exchange would be more favourable than at present. It was, however, determined that it should be divided among the shareholders, and the following resolution passed:—"That the directors be authorised to retain one-half of the deposit fund for the purpose of the company, and that the other half be divided among the shareholders with all practicable speed." The meeting was then adjourned for a fortnight, for the confirmation of the same.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.

The third annual general meeting of the court of directors and proprietors of this bank took place on Friday, the 25th ult., at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P. (governor), in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the report as follows:—

REPORT.

In January, 1835, the National Bank of Ireland commenced business, agreeably to the plan that had previously been proposed and approved, whereby each branch was excluded from participation in the general profits of the institution, and consequently compelled, in self-defence, to confine the sphere of its banking operations to its own immediate locality, without reference to the general welfare, thus causing an absence of that identity of interests and unity of purpose so especially essential to a profitable result in all extended banking operations.

Upwards of three years' experience of the practical working of this system, has fully demonstrated the propriety of its being abandoned, in order to effect a perfect unity of interests and action in our connexion with the several branches. This the directors found could not be attained, so long as the operations of each bank had no reference to the welfare of the whole, and that the continuance of a system involving so many conflicting interests, not only militated against the prosperity of the establishment, but rendered it extremely difficult to give that vigorous direction, so vitally essential in the administration of the affairs of an extensive banking institution.

In effecting this change the directors have not been unmindful of the importance of retaining the local shareholders; the most certain, and at the same time the most equitable mode of accomplishing this object, was by the conversion of the local shares of each bank into metropolitan stock, thereby securing and combining, under a general unity of interests, all those advantages derivable from the support and influence of a resident proprietor in each locality.

Wherever this change of system has hitherto been proposed, it has received the support and co-operation of the local shareholders generally, and the directors feel much satisfaction in being enabled to report to this meeting, that it has already been adopted at two-thirds of the branches, and that the interests of the local proprietors, in those districts, are now completely identified, by their becoming holders of metropolitan stock.

The affairs of the company are progressing so satisfactorily as to inspire the directors with sanguine expectations connected with its future success; it is gratifying to observe, by the returns from the branches, that the general business of the bank is steadily improving. The increase of deposits and circulation affords the most certain evidence of the growth of public confidence, and that the people of Ireland have duly appreciated the enlarged views that have characterised the establishment and conduct of the national bank.

In the last annual report, reference was made to the effects of the monetary crisis of 1836, which operated alike against the interests of the country and the business of the bank, and prevented the declaration of a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1837. To this extent have the proprietors suffered; the fair and legitimate profits of the bank having been such as to authorise the payment of a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, as will be observed by the annexed statement of the year's account, which has been rendered in two parts, in order that the proprietors may be more fully informed of the improved position of the bank at the December balance, as compared with that of the previous half-year:—

STATEMENT TO THE 1ST JULY, 1837.

Undivided profits	£3157 6 4
Loss in the half-year to the above date	2504 3 10

Undivided profits

£353 2 6

STATEMENT TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

Undivided profits	£353 2 6
Nett profits to the above date	8802 15 6

£9155 18 0

Half a year's dividend to the 31st December, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

8750 0 0

Undivided profits

£405 18 0

STATEMENT TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

Undivided profits	£353 2 6
Nett profits to the above date	8802 15 6

£9155 18 0

Half a year's dividend to the 31st December, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

8750 0 0

Undivided profits

£405 18 0

STATEMENT TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

Undivided profits	£353 2 6
Nett profits to the above date	8802 15 6

£9155 18 0

Half a year's dividend to the 31st December, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

8750 0 0

Undivided profits

£405 18 0

STATEMENT TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

Undivided profits	£353 2 6
Nett profits to the above date	8802 15 6

£9155 18 0

Half a year's dividend to the 31st December, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

8750 0 0

Undivided profits

£405 18 0

STATEMENT TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

Undivided profits	£353 2 6
Nett profits to the above date	8802 15 6

£9155 18 0

Half a year's dividend to the 31st December, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

8750 0 0

Undivided profits

£405 18 0

STATEMENT TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

Undivided profits	£353 2 6
Nett profits to the above date	8802 15 6

£9155 18 0

Half a year's dividend to the 31st December, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

8750 0 0

Undivided profits

£405 18 0

STATEMENT TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

Undivided profits	£353 2 6

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

CORNUBIAN LEAD AND SILVER MINE, in the Parish of Perranzabuloe, County of Cornwall.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above mine will be held on Monday, the 15th June next, at the London Inn, Devonport, the chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon, to pass Accounts, appoint Directors, and make such other arrangements as may be necessary for the future working of the mine. The Adventurers are requested to bring their Scrip Certificates to make their votes valid.

N.B.—The shares upon which the last Call was paid at the London and Westminster Bank, may be endorsed on production of the bank receipt to Mr. J. Richards, Cornubian Mine Office, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street.

Devonport, May 21.

MINAS GERAES MINING COMPANY.—The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Minas Geraes Mining Company will be held at the office, No. 8, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, on Friday, the 29th June next, at Two o'clock precisely.

8, Tokenhouse-yard, May 30.

GEORGE D. KEOGH, Secretary.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this company will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at One o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors and Agents in Cornwall, and to elect One Director and One Auditor in the room of those who go out by rotation, but are re-eligible.

May 22.

By order of the Board,

JAMES SMITH, Secretary.

CALLS.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders in this company, that the directors have called for a further INSTALMENT (being the 7th) of ONE POUND per share, payable on or before the 2d day of July next, to Messrs. Vere, Sape, and Co., 77, Lombard-street, London, and that all shares on which the above instalment of one pound per share shall remain unpaid for one calendar month after the said 2d day of July next will be liable to FORFEITURE.

By order of the Directors,

(Signed) HALL, THOMPSON, and SEWELL,

* * * The shareholders are requested to forward the certificates, with the banker's receipts, to the office of the company, No. 2, St. Mildred's-court, immediately on payment of the instalment, in order that the same may be regularly entered.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINE.—The shareholders are informed, that the instalment of Ten Shillings per share, due on the 21st instant, must be paid to Messrs. Barclay and Co., the bankers of the Association, on or before the 5th of June, or the holders of shares in default will be considered as having VOLUNTARILY FORFEITED the same, in accordance with the regulations upon the scrip.

10, Lawrence Pountney-hill, May 31.

NOTICE.—THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 15th July, 1837.

CALL FOR SECOND INSTALMENT OF THREE POUNDS PER SHARE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the London and Brighton Railway Company have made a CALL of THREE POUNDS per share in this undertaking, and that the same is directed to be paid on or before the 5th day of June next, to either of the undermentioned bankers, viz.:

London Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Lombard-street.

Liverpool and Manchester The Manchester and Liverpool District Banks, on account of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

Brighton Messrs. Wigney and Co.; Messrs. Hall, West, Borrer, and Hall, Lewes Messrs. Molynous and Co.

The Proprietors of Shares in this undertaking, are there-re requested to pay the same accordingly.

JOHN HARMAN, Chairman.

London and Brighton Railway Office, 71, Lombard-street, London, 10th May.

DIVIDENDS.

RELISTIAN MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS per share will be paid at the office of the company, 19, Broad-street-buildings, on Monday, the 4th of June, and following days, from Twelve to Three o'clock.—May 24.

* * * The transfer book will be closed on the 1st, and opened on the 5th of June.

WEHIL GILBERT TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, St. Erth, Cornwall.—Resolutions passed at a meeting of the directors, held on the Mine, this 15th day of May:

Resolved.—1st. That the present state of the mine, according to the report of the agents, and also of Captain Hamby, who has this day inspected it, and especially a recent discovery in the thirtieth fathom level, south of the engine-shaft, warrant a further trial.

2d. That in order to afford the shareholders an opportunity of realizing the benefit that may arise from the further prosecution of the mine, and of adopting the cost-book system, if its workings be continued one month from this date; but unless the first instalment of Ten Shillings per share, or Fifty Shillings per scrip, be paid, either to the London and Westminster Banking Company, or Messrs. John and Henry Hore, London; or to the Western District Banking Company, Truro; or Mr. Grylls, Redruth; before the expiration of the aforesaid time, the directors will be under the necessity of stopping the mine, and selling the materials to liquidate the debts of the company.

3d. That the small engine, not in use, at Tucker's Downs, together with the rods and pumps connected therewith, be advertised for sale, by public auction, on Tuesday, May 29th instant.

4th. That provided the instalment of Ten Shillings per share be paid within the time aforesaid, a steam stamping-mill be purchased, for the purpose of returning the tin stuff—the present stamping power being inadequate to return the quantity of tin now raising.

(Signed) JOHN BAYNARD, Chairman.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE HEMP AND FLAX COMPANY. Capital £175,000, in shares of £25 each. Deposit £2 per share.

For shares, prospectuses, or further information, application may be made on or before the 15th of June, to Mr. Henry Wheeler, Stock-broker, 23, Threadneedle-street, and Mr. Greatorex, 70, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place, London; Messrs. Smith and Buckle, Rugby; Mr. Christopher Roberts, Share-broker, New-street, Birmingham; Messrs. Cardwell and Sons, Share-brokers, Manchester; Messrs. Reynolds and Sons, Share-brokers, Liverpool; Messrs. J. and J. Kimpton, Stockbrokers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Fenton, the Mount, Stafford, Secretary.

NATIONAL COGNAC BRANDY DISTILLERY COMPANY. Capital £250,000, in 10,000 shares of £25 each. Deposit, £5.

The object of this company is to manufacture Brandy equal to Cognac, by a newly-invented ingenious apparatus, the secret of which is exclusively secured to this company.

The Brandy produced by the above means is undistinguishable from Cognac Brandy, and not only does it possess its flavour, but also the same beneficial qualities, for which Foreign Brandy is so invariably recommended by the Faculty.

To sanction their own confident recommendation of their Brandy, the directors call the attention of the public to the following Certificates, which have been given, not from samples furnished to, but from quantities taken from the store vats by the eminent gentlemen themselves—thereby insuring the public from deception, and the Brandy from false character.

The Brandy, of the highest legal strength, either pale or brown, is 15s. per gallon, for cash, on delivery, in quantities of not less than two gallons.—A liberal discount to the trade.

HENRY STOKES, Manager.

18, King-street, Snowhill.

Leading from Holborn to St. Paul's.

By W. T. BRANDE, Esq., F.R.S.

Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution, &c. &c.

"I have examined a sample of Brandy manufactured by the National Cognac Brandy Distillery Company, and find it perfectly free from all deleterious ingredients."

Royal Institution, London,

"Wm. Thos. Brande."

"May 19, 1838."

By J. T. COOPER, Esq.

Lecturer on Chemistry and Forensic Medicine in the Webb-street Medical School, &c. &c.

"I have submitted the Brandy which I obtained of the National Cognac Brandy Distillery Company to examination, and find it to be free from any acid or astringent matter, as also from any deleterious ingredient—to contain a very pure spirit—and closely approaching French Brandy in flavour."

THOMAS GRAHAM.

"May 24, 1838."

By THOMAS GRAHAM, Esq., F.R.S.

Professor of Chemistry, University College, &c. &c.

"I have submitted the Brandy which I obtained of the National Cognac Brandy Distillery Company to a careful chemist's examination, I find it to be a very pure spirit, entirely free from any deleterious matter. I have also tried it as a therapeutic agent, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be in this respect equal to any foreign spirit with which I am acquainted."

"Bridgefield House, Wandsworth, May 19, 1838." G. D. LONGSTAFF, M.D.

By GEORGE DIXON LONGSTAFF, Esq., M.D.

Lecturer on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy; formerly Director of the Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

"I have subjected the Brandy manufactured by the National Cognac Brandy Distillery Company to a careful chemist's examination, I find it to be a very pure spirit, entirely free from any deleterious matter. I have also tried it as a therapeutic agent, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be in this respect equal to any foreign spirit with which I am acquainted."

"Bridgefield House, Wandsworth, May 19, 1838." G. D. LONGSTAFF, M.D.

THE CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL, SCIENTIFIC AND RAILWAY GAZETTE, price 1s.—The June Number will contain—Drawings and Description of the Asylum for the Indigent Blind; Architectural Criticisms, by Ralph Redivivus; Remarks on the Parks; Papers on Building Materials; Reclaiming of Land in Tramore Bay; Reviews of new books; Proceedings of the Engineers' and Architects' Institutes; Progress of Railways; Public Buildings and Engineering Works; List of New Patents, and several professional communications.

Published at 57, King-street, Westminster; H. Hooper, Pall Mall East; Groombridge, Panyer-sley.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The Public are informed that on and after Monday, the 4th day of June, the following ADDITIONS (on every day except Sundays) WILL BE MADE to the TRAINS already advertised—viz.:

FROM LONDON, 7 p.m., to Denbigh Hall—stopping at Watford, Tring, and Leighton Buzzard Stations.

FROM DENBIGH HALL, 1 p.m., to London—stopping at all the stations.

By order, R. CRRED
C. R. MOORSOM } Secretaries.

London, June 1.

LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY.—The number of trains having been found insufficient for the very numerous applicants for seats on Sunday last, the Directors, with a view to accommodate the public, have arranged that on Sunday next, and until further notice, an ADDITIONAL TRAIN shall leave the terminus near Vauxhall at Two o'clock. The hours of departure in the morning will be altered from seven and nine to eight and ten o'clock. The trains will, therefore, start as follows—viz.:

FROM LONDON. FROM WOKING COMMON.

Morning Morning

Afternoon Afternoon

7 7

By order of the directors, WILLIAM REED, Secretary.

WILLIAM REED, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, for Assurance on Lives and Survivorships, and likewise for the Purchase of Reversions and Annuities. Established in 1809. Incorporated by Royal Charter, No. 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London; and 1, Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

Capital, ONE MILLION.

PRESIDENT—His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

VICE-PRESIDENT—The Earl of Camperdown.

MANAGERS—Hon. Archibald Macdonald, The Rt. Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, James Mackillop, Esq. W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.

George Trail, Esq.

MANAGERS.

Sir Peter Laurie, M.P., Lieut.-General Robert Bell, Vice-Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart. The Right Hon. Henry Ellis.

Charles Herkert, Esq. Francis Warden, Esq., Dep.-Chairman. Robert Cockburn, Esq. Walter A. Urquhart, Esq. John Connell, Esq. George Webster, Esq. Benjamin Boyd, Esq. John Irvine Glennie, Esq.

John Pirie, Esq., Alderman. Isaac Sewell, Esq. John Shand, jun., Esq. Henry Lewis Smale, Esq. Thomas Teed, Esq.

POLICIES—John Webster, M.D., 56, Grosvenor-street. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Parken and Webster, New Bow-swell-court, Lincoln's-inn.

The advantages offered to the public by this corporation are—

1. Ample security from their large capital.

2. Rates of premium nearly 5 per cent. lower than most other offices acting on the system of participation of profits.

3. Premiums may be made payable either in a single payment, or by annual, half-yearly, or quarterly payments.

4. The assured may either participate in the profits secured against all responsibilities by the capital of the corporation, or may pay a less premium for securing a specific sum without periodical additions.

5. When policies effected by parties on their own lives are assigned to others for onerous causes, the holders are assured against the risk of the original assured dying by suicide or duelling.

6. Every facility given on moderate terms to persons going beyond the prescribed limits of the policy.

7. Advances made on security of policies of more than three years' standing, to the extent of their value.

8. A liberal price given for policies to parties wishing to surrender them.

9. Persons resident in the country can effect insurances by corresponding with the resident members of the board, Messrs. B. and M. Boyd.

Attendance daily at the office, 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London, from Ten o'clock in the morning till Four in the afternoon, where tables of rates and forms of proposal may be obtained.

PREMIUMS

For the Assurance of £100 on a Single Life, either by Annual, Quarterly, or Half-yearly payments.

MANUFACTURES

For the Assurance of £100 on a Single Life, either by Annual, Quarterly, or Half-yearly payments.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, LONDON.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

William Bardgett, Esq. Robert Eglington, Esq. Samuel Bevington, Esq. Erasmus Robert Foster, Esq. William Fechner Black, Esq. Alexander Robert Irvine, Esq. John Brightman, Esq. Peter Morrison, Esq. George Cohen, Esq. William Shand, jun., Esq. Millis Coventry, Esq. Henry Lewis Smale, Esq. John Dredett, Esq. Thomas Teed, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS—John Sims, M.D., and Ebenezer Smith, Esq., Surgeon.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION:

A most economical set of tables—computed expressly for the use of this institution, from authentic and complete data.

Increasing rates of premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts; a less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at Two o'clock.

Age of the assured in every case admitted in the policy.

All claims payable within one month after proof of death.

A liberal commission allowed to solicitors and agents.

Medical attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Premium per cent. per annum payable during

Age. First Five years. Second five years. Third Five years. Fourth Five years. Remainder of Life.

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

20 1 2 3 1 4 8 1 17 0 0 19 4 0 9 10 2 1 0 1 1 0 9

30 1 7 8 1 9 6 2 6 6 1 4 0 9 12 2 2 10 6 1 6

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

UNITED STATES ASPHALTE of SEYSSEL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the BANKERS' RECEIPTS for DEPOSITS will be EXCHANGED for CERTIFICATES of SHARES in this Company on or after Wednesday next, the 6th day of June, at the offices of the Company, 26, Austin-fair. London, May 29.
By order of the Directors
HENRY LE SOUËF, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN PATENT COAL and FUEL COMPANY.—Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share. The object of this company is to bring into general use in England and France a composition, the result of chymical discoveries, which embraces all the qualities of the best coal, and can be manufactured at one-third the price from materials found in this country. This valuable article will be found of vast use to all classes on account of its superior quality, cheapness, and the facility of its production. The necessary proceedings have been taken for procuring a patent for the continent, and a board of directors of high respectability is forming, consisting of six French and six English gentlemen. Prospectuses are preparing, and will be ready for delivery in a few days. Applications for shares to be made, post paid, to Messrs. Powell and Budd, bankers, Boulogne-sur-mer, France; and to A. H. Burt, Esq., solicitor, 32, Essex-street, Strand. * This company is not connected with one advertised as the "Continental Patent Coal Company."

THE BRITISH ASPHALTUM and PATENT COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that this company HAS NO CONNEXION whatever with the "European Patent Coal and Fuel Company," advertised in the papers of this day; Mr. A. H. Burt, of 32, Essex-street, Strand, having long ceased to be the solicitor of the company. 16, Bishopsgate-street Within, May 31.

THOMAS FLOWER, Sec.

THE CONTINENTAL PATENT COAL COMPANY.—Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share.

The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of coal on the continent has long been productive of the greatest public and private inconvenience.

A most important discovery has been made in England, for which a patent is taken out, of a composition which possesses all the advantages, without any of the objectionable properties, of mineral coal.

A company has been formed for the supply of the British dominions, and in compliance with the suggestions and wishes of several scientific and influential individuals connected with Foreign Governments, it is now proposed to extend the benefit of this discovery to the continent of Europe, and the necessary steps have already been taken for securing patents.

A detailed prospectus will be published in the course of a few days, with certificates from eminent professors of chemistry of the capabilities of the coal.

Applications for shares to be addressed, post paid, to the secretary, at the office of the company, where specimens of the coal may be seen. A preference in the appropriation will be given to the shareholders in the British Asphaltum and Patent Coal Company.

W. H. KARKEEK, Secretary.

Office, 16, Bishopsgate-street-within, May 28.

THE BRITISH AND BRAZILIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The PROSPECTUS of this Company can now be had on applying (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. Scott and Parsons, solicitors, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry; or to Mr. T. T. Sturz, 6, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

TREGOLLAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on the 25th ult., the Directors hereby give notice that all shares (whether vendors or others) on which any Call or Calls now due, shall remain unpaid on the 25th day of June inst., will be absolutely and IRREVOCABLY FORFEITED. All instalments must be paid into the London and Westminster Bank, Throgmorton-street, to the acc't of the Directors.

Tregolian Copper Mining Company, 14, Bishopsgate-street-within, June 1.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Llanelli Railway	London Tavern	June 4	12.
Bank of Australia	Office	4	2.
Bank of British North America	Office	5	12.
United Hills Mining Company	George and Vulture	6	12.
Guardian Assurance	Office	6	12.
Hammersmith Bridge	Crown and Anchor	7	1.
Surrey Iron Railway	Spread Eagle, Wandsworth	7	11.
Equitable Assurance	Office	7	11.
London Grand Junction Railway	City of London Tavern	8	1.
London and Croydon Railway	London Tavern	12	1.
London and Havre Steam	Office	18	12.
Cornubian Lead and Silver Mine	London Inn, Devonport	21	2.
Colombian Mining Association	3, Freeman's-court	21	2.
Canada Company	Office	21	2.
Law Life Assurance	Office	23	11.
Gas Light and Coke Company	Office	23	11.
South Wheel Leisure Mining Company	2, St. Mildred's-court	27	2.
Perran Consolidated Mining Company	2, St. Mildred's-court	27	2.
Minas Geraes Mining Company	5, Tokenhouse-yard	29	2.
Mutual Life Assurance	37, Old Jewry	29	2.
Wheal Lenoy Mining Company	White Hart, Launceston	3	6.
Atlas Insurance	Office	4	1.
CALLS.			
Cheltenham and Great Western	51, June 2	Robarts, Curtis, and Co.	
London and Brighton Railway	31	5	Smiths.
London Parcels Delivery Company	10s.	7	Spencer, Attwells, and Co.
Union Bank of Australia	23	11	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
South Polgoon Mining Company	24	12	Office; Borro v. Truro.
Wheat Gilbert Mining Company	10s.	15	Grylls, Redruth; Hore, Lond.
Eastern Counties Railway	24	16	London & Westminster Bank.
Kelverensis Mining Company	10s.	28	Lubbock and Co.
West Treasvane Mining Company	10s. July 1	1	St. J. W. Lubbock and Co.
East Wheal Strawberry	11	2	Vere, Sapte, and Co.
DIVIDENDS.			
Anglo-Mexican Mint	24s.	Office	June 1.
Tamar Silver Lead Mining Company	10 per cent.	2, St. Mildred's-court	2.
Christian Mining Company	10s.	Office	4.
Eastern Coast of Central America Co.	40 per cent.		July 1.
Commercial Bank, New Orleans	7 per cent.	London	Sepember 30.
Standard of England Assurance	5 per cent.		Half-yearly.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOURLY.
London Electrical	Adelaide-street	Saturday	7 P.M.
Entomological	17, Old Bond-street	Monday	8 P.M.
Linseed	Soho-square	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Horticultural	21, Regent-street	Tuesday	3 P.M.
Zoological	28, Leicester-square	Thursday	3 P.M.
Geological	Somerset House	Wednesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	73 P.M.
Royal Astronomical	Somerset House	Friday	8 P.M.
Royal Institution	Albemarie-street	Friday	84 P.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received Mr. Sopwith's letter, the perusal of which has afforded us much pleasure; we agree entirely with the sentiments he expresses, and shall be happy to avail ourselves of the sources of information he has pointed out. We propose to attend the approaching meeting of the British Association at Newcastle, on which occasion we hope to have an opportunity of a personal interview.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 2, 1838.

On several late occasions we have remarked upon the apathy towards mining investments, which has latterly been displayed, and upon the very partial improvement which mining property has as yet experienced, after the severe depreciation which it suffered a couple of years ago. That this apathy and indifference is altogether groundless, we do not mean to affirm; the frauds, the failures, the disappointments which followed the mining mania of three years ago, are still fresh in public recollection, and must long continue to produce an important effect; or if not carried to an unreasonable extent, we may say further than this—a salutary influence on the public mind. There is always, however, a natural tendency to extremes, and it may be worth while to inquire whether, in the present case, this tendency has not been exemplified, and an absurd exaggeration of the value of mining property and mining adventures, been succeeded by an equally unfounded prejudice against them.

Such we believe to have been strictly the case; and should our conclusion be correct, it is evident that a double injury will have been sustained by the public—formerly by embarking in rash, ill-judged, or ill-conducted undertakings, and now by neglecting a source from which, by proper management, successful and remunerative results might most undoubtedly be obtained. To form a correct idea of the results of mining, when properly and economically conducted, we ought, as was remarked on a former occasion, not to look merely at those numerous and prominent cases of

failure, with which, unfortunately, our recent scrip companies have supplied us with so many instances—we ought not to be misled by any such partial view of the case, but to look at mining generally—to look at it as carried on both by private companies and by individuals—not to limit our views to Cornwall alone, but to look to Wales, to the north of England, and to Ireland also. It is upon such wide and general data alone, embracing our coal, iron, and lead mines, as well as those of tin and copper, that any sound conclusions can be arrived at; and the more general the view we take, and the more minute the information we possess, the more correct and the more satisfactory will be the results which are arrived at.

It is much to be regretted that no materials exist for accurately estimating the real value of mining property generally, by comparing and placing together the results afforded by a large number of mines of all classes, rich and poor, successful and unsuccessful. It is, however, our conviction, founded upon extensive means of observation, that a statement of this kind, deducting merely those failures arising from totally extraneous causes—causes which might and ought to have been avoided, which are, in fact, totally unconnected with the real merits of mining—that such a statement would place the value of mining property in a most favourable point of view, and show that in point of successful results and remunerative returns, this mode of investment, although in common with all others subject to occasional failure and loss, is highly deserving of the favourable attention of the capitalist. If we look around upon the mineral districts of this country, we shall scarcely find one in which the mines have not given affluence, or even enormous wealth, to numerous individuals connected with them. We shall find that many families of the highest respectability have been raised from a humble origin to their present rank entirely by success in mining, independently of the far more numerous class who may have benefitted by it in a sensible but less prominent degree. It is true, there will always be, on the other hand, persons less fortunate, to whom mining may have been a source of loss, but these, we have reason to believe, will bear but a small proportion to the former class.

To particularise the results of mines worked by private companies, or the success which has attended individuals engaged in mining enterprises, would unfortunately involve details which, however notorious, we do not feel warranted in making public, although such a statement would tend most powerfully to confirm the views which we have advanced. From the sources of information which most persons may be presumed to possess, it is possible however to obtain abundant and satisfactory information on the subjects to which we have alluded.

Notwithstanding the ill success which has attended so many of our recent mining companies, it is satisfactory to find that several of them have been perseveringly carried on, through all the vicissitudes of the times, and at length bid fair to form valuable property. As an example of this, we have much pleasure in referring to the report of the Tamar Mining Company, which appears in our columns of to-day. The results of our foreign mines have certainly been hitherto by no means successful, yet even here there is abundant evidence, as in the case of the Gongoo Soco and Veta Grande mines, that these speculations possess vast capabilities of affording remuneration for the capital employed in them, and we do not despair of seeing some of them, and more especially those which have been undertaken with all the advantages of our present experience, in a satisfactory and flourishing condition.

Again we must caution our readers against those limited and incorrect views of mining, which unfortunately prevail to so great and so injurious an extent; and again we must express our conviction, that with proper skill and management, mining yields to no other investment in the successful results it is capable of affording. Had a portion of the capital, which within the last few months has unfortunately been wasted in many cases on mere ephemeral concoctions, been employed on sounder undertakings, or in the various favourable sources of investment now presented by mining, how different might the ultimate results have been, and in how much more favourable a position might many a rash speculator hereafter have been placed.

The general character of our continental neighbours is by no means speculative; their commercial transactions are, on the contrary, usually characterised by an excessive degree of caution and prudence, which seems, however, within the last few months in great measure to have forsaken them. An account of the Joint-Stock Companies which have lately been projected in Paris will be found in another place, and both from the number of the enterprises undertaken, the nature of many of them, and the vicious principle of fixing the shares at such an exceedingly low amount, as to place them within the reach of almost all the lowest classes, we are disposed to apprehend that not many months will elapse before a reaction is experienced, by which most of these bubbles will be at once annihilated. Had not the Government unwisely interfered with the formation of railways by public companies, the speculative spirit of the day would probably have taken a different and more beneficial direction. On the ill effects of the measures pursued by Government, with reference to railways, and which formed the subject of some late remarks in our Journal, we extract some information from a morning contemporary, which will be found in another place.

We would briefly direct attention to a notice which appears in another part of our columns, by which it seems that the example of the University of Durham has not been lost upon our Metropolitan Colleges. A class for instruction in Civil Engineering and Mining is to be opened at King's College, in October next, and will doubtless contribute towards the great end which has for so long a period been advocated by our Journal—the more perfect elementary instruction of our Civil and Mining Engineers.

THE FUNDS.
CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

The following notice was issued by the Bank on Thursday:

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice, that on and after the 31st inst., they will be ready to receive applications for loans on the deposit of approved bills of exchange, not having more than six months to run; such loans to be repaid on or before the 17th of Jul-

next, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than 2000*l.* each."

Consols closed at 94½ 95 money, and 95½ 4 for the opening of the 17th of July next. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities 101½ 4, and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. 102½ 4. Bank Stock 204½ 205 money. Exchequer Bills 69 70 pm.

Portuguese Old Fives 71½ ex div.; the New ditto 37½ ; and the Three per Cent. ditto 25½ . Spanish Bonds, with the May Coupons, 22, and Deferred 8½ . Brazilian 80½ 81; Colombian 27½ ; and Mexican Six per Cents 26. French Five per Cents 109½ , with the exchange at 25½ . Dutch 2½ per Cents 54½ ; the Old Fives 100½ ; and the New Loan 99.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account, 95½ 4; Exchequer Bills, 69 71 premium; East India Bonds, 73 75 premium; Dutch Five per Cents, 100½ 4; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 54½ 4; Portuguese Five per Cents, 37½ ; Ditto Three per Cents, 25½ 4. Railways:—Brighton, 1 4 premium; Great Western, 29½ 30½ premium; London and Birmingham, 83 85 premium; New, 24 25 premium; Southampton, 42 43 per share; New, 18 19 premium; York and North Midland, 1 dis. premium.

CAMBORNE, MAY 31.—Average standard, 114½ 0s. 0d.—Average pro-

7½.—Average price, 57. 7s. 6d.—Quantity of ore, 2917.—Quantity of fine copper, 210 tons 1 cwt.—Amount of money, 15,928. 10s. 0d.—Average standard of last sale, 111. 0s.—Produce, 7½.

LIVERPOOL SHARE MARKET, MAY 24.—The market is extremely dull to-day; there has been a few Brightons done at 8. 10s.; inquiries for Eastern Counties at 37. 17s. 6d. 25.—The market remains extremely dull; inquiries for Brightons at the quoted prices; inquiries made for Union Banks and Bank of Liverpool. 26.—A little better feeling has been exhibited in the market this afternoon, and prices remain steady at the quotations; a lot of five Grand Junctions have been offered at 219½ , but no buyers at that price. 28.—The market is a little brisker to-day; a good demand for Eastern Counties at 4½ 7s.; prices altogether very steady. 29.—The market is extremely dull and heavy; a few London and Birmingham shares have been done at 174½ . 30.—There is very little doing in the market to-day; five Grand Junctions have changed hands at 119. pm. *Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.*

BIRMINGHAM SHARE MARKET, MAY 31.—The market here for shares has been very flat during the past week. With the exception of a few local speculations, prices have receded. Capitalists are not disposed to sell at a loss, and there is but little prospect at present of realising on late purchases. The banking companies generally have given way; nevertheless Bank Shares are more sought after by the public than those of any other joint-stock investments. The New Union Mill Company have declared a dividend of 7½ per cent., the effect of which, and the prospects which now present themselves, by a more effective management, has thrown these shares up to 35s. The following are the only undertakings in which business has been done:—Birmingham and Midland Bank 29½ ; Commercial Bank of England 5½ ; Stourbridge and Kidderminster Bank 13½ ; London and Birmingham Railway 174½ , ditto Quarter-share 29½ ; Great Westerns 94½ ; Birmingham and Derby 24½ ; Birmingham and Gloucesters 14½ ; Midland Counties 26½ 10s.; North Midlands 41½ 10s.; Leeds and Manchesters 37½ 10s.; London and Southamptons 41½ 10s.; ditto, new shares, 23½ ; London and Greenwich 15½ 10s.; Grand Junction Canal 206½ ; Stratford-upon-Avon ditto 40½ ; Leicester and Northampton ditto 95½ ; Loughborough ditto 2000½ ; Birmingham Water Works 19½ 15s.; Anti-Dry Rot 12½ ; General Steam Navigation 22½ 10s.; Birmingham New Mill 1½ 15s.; British White Lead Company 11½ 15s.; Asphalt Shares are fast declining.

BIRMINGHAM METAL MARKET, MAY 30.—The metal market, generally, remains in a very inactive state. It is difficult to quote prices, which may be relied upon with any degree of certainty, as the acknowledged dealers are met by private holders in sales frequently made at a variation of from 10 to 15 per cent. So long as private parties are enabled thus to compete with the dealers, much confusion and dissatisfaction must prevail. We have authority for stating the prices to-day to be as follows:—Copper, 90½ 92½ 94½ . Tin, common, 92½ ; bars, 94½ ; refined, 97½ . Spelter ranges from 21½ to 22½ 10s. *Birmingham Advertiser.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.—QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF THE WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, FROM MARCH 6 TO MAY 29, INCLUSIVE:

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation..... £19,018,000	Securities £22,648,000
Deposits..... 10,786,000	Bullion 9,806,000
	£29,804,000

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

May 28.—Twelve Fathom Level.—The ground in this cross-cut to lode in Roberts's shaft is rather hard at present, but from the water oozing through the ground I think we are near the lode. Driven last month 7 fms. 4 ft. 9 in. Let again for June one fathom, at 6d. *Trelawny Lode, or Adit.*—This level is still full of dents; it appears a great deal of this lode is taken away, back and bottom, which certainly is an indication of the lode being productive of tin. Let a second shaft to clear and timber, at 13s. per fathom.

J. BRAY.

GWINEAR MINING COMPANY.

May 26.—The thirty fathom level, to drive north of engine-shaft towards the lode, is set at 2l. per fathom; we expect to cut the elvans in a few days, and shall then have about six fathoms to drive to cut the tin lode. The twenty fathom level to drive west of engine-shaft is set at 2l. 10s. 6d. per fathom; the lode in this end is small at present. The stope, in the back of the said level, is set at 1l. 10s. 6d.; lode two feet wide, of fair quality. The plot to cut, at the ten fathom level engine-shaft, set at 3l. per fathom. This is to receive the tin stuff previous to its being drawn to surface. Stope, in back of said level, at 1l. 10s.; lode large, with excellent branches of tin.

C. H. RICHARDS.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

*May 26.—The seventy fathom level east of engine-shaft is set at 4l per fathom, and 1s. tribute. The seventy fathom level west ditto at 5l. 10s. The lode in these ends is fifteen to eighteen inches wide, of a very promising appearance, and good ore; there appears to be a decided improvement in the lode and ground. The sixty fathom level, west of engine-shaft, is set at 5l., and 1s. tribute; lode eight to ten inches wide, kindly with ore. The sixty fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is set at 5l. 10s., and 1s. tribute; lode ten inches wide, but not much ore in it. The fifty fathom level west of engine-shaft is suspended; the lode is small, and the men are required in the seventy fathom level. *Tribute.*—The back of the sixty fathom level east of engine-shaft is set at 8s. in 1l.; ditto ditto at 10s. in 1l.; the back of the sixty fathom level west of ditto at 10s. in 1l.; ditto of east of ditto at 12s. in 1l.; ditto of sixty west of ditto at 13s. 4d. in 1l.*

C. H. RICHARDS.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

*May 21.—The Forty-two Fathom Level East (from Buckingham's engine-shaft).—Lode fifteen inches wide, composed of fluor-spar, peach, yellow and black ores, and making tributaries ground. *Forty-two West.*—Lode about ten inches wide, composed of fluor-spar, peach, and mundic. *The Thirty-cross-cut South* (on Hodge's cross-course).—Good ground for driving. *The Thirty Fathom Level East, on the middle and south branches.*—Lode about eight inches wide, composed of gossan and good black and grey ore. *The South Adit Shaft.*—Ground rather hard. *Wilkinson's Engine-Shaft.*—During the past week we have been sinking to the south of the lode, and have not broken any of the north part since our last report. M. WILLIAMS.*

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

May 28.—It gives me pleasure in reporting to you to-day to be enabled to say that we have now brought our new work so nearly to a close, that we believe that Grout's engine now removed to Orchard will be put to work again to-morrow morning (without any unforeseen accident should occur to prevent us), when she will draw the water from Trevithen and Boundry as well as this part of the mine, and our pitwork is so laid out that we may reasonably expect to be successful in working. On the 26th inst. we sold at Trevithen Smelting-works 2 tons 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs. of black tin, at 43l. 10s. per ton, the amount of 97l. 14s. for which you are remitted.

F. EVANS.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

May 28.—Our monthly setting was held on Saturday last, and we relet our pitches on the usual terms. We also set a new shaft to sink at North Tamar, at 40s. per fathom. At the 135 fathom level going north we have suspended driving the end, and put the men to sink a winze from the 125 to that level for ventilation. Driving south, at the same level, the lode continues of the same size, and productive of silver lead ores. Driving south, at the 105 fathom level, the lode is much disordered, being intersected by a slide. The lode in the south end, at the eighty-five fathom level, has not altered since my last—it is all good and saving work. In the winze sinking from the eighty-five to the ninety-five fathom level, the lode is foot and a half wide, producing silver lead ores.

MARK JAMES.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

*Callington, May 28.—The following are the present underground operations:—In driving north, on the lead lode, at the sixty fathom level, the lode is about eight inches big, producing excellent work for silver lead ores. Going east, on Johnson's lode, at this level, the lode is from ten to twelve inches big, and yielding good work for tin. In the fifty fathom level north the lode has improved, and we have reason to anticipate a still greater improvement ere long; the lode is about six inches wide, but not rich. At the forty fathom level south the indications are more encouraging than common; the lode is about eight inches in width, chiefly composed of mundic and quartz, with fine stones of lead ores, and from the water now powerfully issuing from the lode, together with the favourable stratum which surrounds the lode, it may be expected shortly a still greater improvement may take place. Johnson's whim-shaft is brought down as deep as the thirty fathom level, and have this day set to complete the said shaft as deep as the forty fathom at per bargain of 25l. Respecting the tribute department, the pitches are looking favourable, and this being our monthly setting-day, we have set sixteen pitches, varying from 2l. 10s. to 9l. per 21 cwt. dry weight, and two others whose time is not out until the setting for July, making in all eighteen pitches. We expect to sample on the 21st of June about the same quantity as last sale, say forty tons. We calculate eight tons of these ores will be broken out of the sixty fathom level north. In concluding my report allow me to make one or two observations on the state of the mine, and without being presumptuous, I may fairly say the appearance altogether at the present time is as perfect as any mine can possibly be, and from the present character of the lodes it is my opinion that Redmoor will be a lasting and a productive mine. The three parcels of silver lead ores sampled on May 16th were sold on Saturday last, as follows:—No. 1, computed 20*1/2* tons, at 19*1/2* lls. per 21 cwt. dry weight, to B. Somers, Esq.; Nos. 2 and 3, computed 20*1/2* tons, at 5*1/2* lls. per 21 cwt. dry weight, to Messrs. R. and W. Michell.*

S. HARPUR.

*May 28.—Having this day gone through the underground department for the purpose of pricing the various pitches and bargains and holding the public monthly setting, it is with great pleasure I am enabled to state of the improvement which has taken place in the bottom or sixty fathom level. Johnson's lode, driving east of the flat-rod engine-shaft, is about one foot wide, and producing for that width very rich work for tin. At the same level driving north, on the lead lode, the present prospects exceed that of any other level above during my management, and I consider each of these ends, both on the lead and tin lodes, are worth quite as much as Captain Harpur stated in his last report, viz.:—lead lode north, at the sixty fathom level, worth from 15*1/2* to 20*1/2* per fathom; on the tin, or Johnson's lode, worth from 10*1/2* to 12*1/2* per fathom; and the price we have this day given is 3*1/2* per fathom for driving north and south on the silver lead lode, and also driving east on Johnson's lode. At the fifty fathom level, the lead lode going north appears to be somewhat improved; and at the forty fathom level south there appears a favourable change, having a large and promising lode, producing good stones of rich silver lead; the ground here is easy and congenial. Johnson's whim-shaft is sunk down so deep as the thirty fathom level, and we have to day set to complete the same to the forty fathom level for 25*1/2*, so that in three or four months I hope this shaft will be sunk down to our bottom level, which is a very important object. Also, we set a new pitch, in the back of the fifty fathom level north, at a fathoming out of 1*1/2*; such was the competition, our other pitches (seventeen in number), varying from 2*1/2* l. to 9*1/2* l. per ton, set very readily. I find our last parcel of ore brought or sold as follows:—20*1/2* tons, at 19*1/2* lls. per ton; and 20*1/2* tons, at 5*1/2* lls. per ton (21 cwt.). We expect our next sampling will be quite as much as the last.*

RICHARD ROWE.

TREVORGUS MINES.

*May 26.—The engine-shaft is nine feet under the twenty fathom level. Next week we shall put in bearers and cistern, and change the two ten fathom lifts into twenty, so that we shall have the bottom of one of the present lifts to sink with that in the windbore, slack door-piece, and working barrel. In the twenty fathom level south of engine-shaft the lode is twenty inches wide, composed of quartz, mundic, white iron, and stones of copper ore. In the back of the twenty fathom level north of engine-shaft, one man stoping, at 1*1/2* per fathom, and 2*1/2* in 20*1/2* for copper ores. In the ten fathom level south of engine-shaft the lode is four feet wide, producing good stones of lead. In the five fathom level south of engine-shaft the tributaries are getting wages at present; the pitch would set at this time for 8s. in 20*1/2*. Gurney's shaft is five fathoms below the adit level. Two men working Wills's late pitch, at 10s. in 20*1/2*, and 10s. per fathom for stoping. In the twelve fathom north of Hick's shaft we are still rising, but have not yet hoisted to the old workings. I have sent samples of the lead ore now dressed to the Tamar Smelting-works, and in return have received their offer of 10*1/2* ss. 6d. per ton.*

B. OPIK.

CORNUBIAN MINE.

Chiverton, May 29.—In giving you the report of this mine to-day, I beg to observe that our twenty-four fathom level is holed this day, and to-morrow we shall turn the little engine-adit, and draw up the pumps to put down in the new engine-shaft, for to sink that shaft below the thirty-two fathom level. Twenty-four Fathom Level (at old engine-shaft east).—The lode is

looking very kindly: I think we shall have lead in this level soon. The eight fathom level west, on the Chiverton lode, is looking promising; lode large, and a small portion of lead in it. We have now dressed, and to be sampled to-morrow, thirty-four tons of lead ore. I hope soon to have a larger sampling.

JOHN BORLAKE.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

*May 29.—Twenty-five Fathom Level (driving east).—The lode continues its size—about nine inches good ore. Driving west, the lode is two feet wide, producing a little ore. *Thirty-five Fathom Level.*—Lode two feet wide—very good. *Adit Level.*—The stopes in this level are three feet wide, eighteen inches good ore. *Twenty Fathom Level.*—Lode poor. *Twenty-seven Fathom Level.*—No alteration. *Thirty Fathom Level.*—Lode two feet wide, and not so promising in its appearance as reported last week. The lode in the stopes still continues its size and quality. No alteration in Williams's shaft. *Thirty-six Fathom Level.*—Commenced driving east on the course of this lode; it is three feet wide, and very kindly, with ore throughout. No discovery in the cross-cut driving north.*

C. PENROSE.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

*Great St. George, May 29.—At Great St. George south mine nothing has been done at the eighty fathom level in consequence of the water having been in ever since the setting; no lode has been broken since the setting at the seventy, consequently of this level nothing can be reported. Burton's shaft is now about eight fathoms under the thirty fathom level, and since last reported a very important change has taken place in the nature, both of the lode and the surrounding country; the former is a soft spar intermixed with mundic and ore, the latter is a promising killas, and both combined will greatly facilitate the sinking. The appearance of the thirty fathom level, west of Burton's will indicate ere long an improved state of things, especially as the lode even now is far more promising than for some time past; it is fifteen inches wide, of capel, spar, and mundic; besides this, however, there is a branch of ore about three inches wide, running parallel with the lode, which prospectively considerably enhances its value. The winze rising at the back of this level is passing through a lode twenty inches big, of spar, mundic, capel, and ore, yielding of the latter from one to two tons per fathom; the indications here are decidedly good, and would lead us to hope that something better is in store for us. The twenty fathom level, west of Burton's, contains a lode two feet wide, of capel, spar, mundic, and spots of ore; whatever is broken of the latter is only so far valuable that it will be dressed by the halveran at surface, at a tribute of from 7s. to 10s. in 1l. The lode at the ten west of Burton's, is not altogether so valuable as when reported last week, it is notwithstanding in a very fair condition, and will yield good three tons of ore per fathom. The ten west of Stephen's, on the south part of Callaway's lode, which has been poor for some time past is now somewhat improved, and were it vertical instead of being almost flat, would produce, it is calculated, a ton of very fair priced ore per fathom. The north part of Callaway's lode, at the ten fathom level west of Goyen's, is split into a thousand minute strings or branches, from which very little ore is breaking; at the twenty east of Goyen's, Callaway's lode has been beaten by a cross-course, nothing more therefore at present can be reported of it. Although the ground in Campbell's shaft remains hard and difficult for sinking, yet in the lode a most important alteration has taken place within the last few days; should present appearances continue, each fathom's sinking will produce at the very lowest computation three and a half tons of ore, worth from 3*1/2* to 4*1/2* per ton. Nothing has been done in driving the level at Devonshire's since the setting, the sump-men having been engaged in clearing the shaft of old iron, attending to the pit work, &c., &c. The tributaries at this mine are working with much spirit, especially some, in whose pitches a considerable improvement has taken place. We hope consequently to scrape together for our next sampling a larger quantity than for some two or three months past. The main engine-shaft, at Wheal Leisure, it is hoped, will be completed to the 116 fathom level at the close of the present week, when a plat will be cut, and the lode in the course of a very short time be intersected. The 106 fathom level, which a short time ago was so excessively hard is now remarkably soft, and has diminished somewhat in size; at a short distance behind the present end a cross-course has passed through the lode, since which, matters have not altogether worn so promising an appearance; a branch of twelve inches wide is now however to be seen to the north, containing spar, mundic, and small stones of ore—this is new, and we cannot at present say the exact quarter whence it came. The aspect of the ninety-fathom level is unusually pleasing; the lode is three feet wide, and contains spar, mundic, and good stones of ore; the surrounding ground is of an excellent character, and from present appearances there is every reason to believe, that the backs when properly laid open and drained, will set freely on tribute. The tributaries here, as well as at St. George, are working in a spirited manner, and should present prospects continue, most of them will be handsomely remunerated for their labour, and will bring to grass a capital sampling for July. I trust, therefore, that nothing will occur to prevent their working at full swing during the whole of the present two months take. The ground in Bourdillon's engine-shaft, at Wheal Prudence, is not so favourable as a week or two ago, this probably may be caused by the passing out of the shaft; the lode spoken of a letter or two back, this lode, I am happy to say, has of late presented indications of no mean description, it is now from one and a half to two feet wide, and contains spar, peach, jack, mundic, and very good and large rocks of ore. We intend next month to cut plat in the shaft, after which, we have made up our minds to commence driving upon the course of this very promising and (from the fact of its being new) interesting lode; it must not, however, be forgotten, that being of a northern underlay, it cannot be expected to be of that lasting or established character that it would otherwise; it may possibly give us a good bunch of ore or two, but nothing more. At the sixty-two fathom level, west of Old engine-shaft, the lode is full five feet wide, contains a large quantity of mundic, some capel, spar, jack, and two tons of ore per fathom. At the fifty-two fathom level the lode is much improved, being three feet big, and containing ore to the extent of about two tons per fathom. The sixty-two and forty-two fathom level cross-cuts are passing through a channel of ground somewhat harder than usual. The latter we hope to complete to the shaft in the course of June, or at the farthest in July, when the men will immediately be put to rise towards that part of the shaft now sinking under the adit level. The tributaries in this mine are, we hope, getting on pretty well.*

H. HUMPHRIES.

FOREIGN MINES.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Report on the State of the Workings of the Mine of Rayas.

March 17.—La Purisima.—Santa Victoria.—The produce from the pit and two fronts of San Porfirio is of a very ordinary class, and even of this there is only a small quantity. The pit of San Rafael contains the thread of iron ore towards the lower part of the working, but not running completely across it, as formerly, in one continued line, since it is lost sight of in various points; the upper parts of this pit are yielding a small quantity of the poor classes of ore. A front to the south-east has been opened on ores similar to those of the pit. The pit of Santa Lucia is producing a fair portion of the common classes, amongst which threads of rich quality present themselves; and in a front lately commenced to the south-east the appearances of the lode are rather more favourable than in the pit. In the pit of Los Apóstoles, the body of ore being worked is of considerable breadth, but the generality of the produce is of the common classes, with a few narrow threads of rich ore—and the same may be said of the front of this name. The front of San Lazaro improves as it advances towards the south-east, and now contains a bunch of very good ore in the centre, besides a fair quantity of the common classes. The two fronts of Santa Irene having fallen into borrasca, are suspended for the present. The pit of Pilar is producing a small quantity of ordinary ore, which is found scattered over a large surface.

San Hermón.—The pits of Varones and San Matías contain a small portion of ordinary ores, amongst which some bunches of good quality occasionally present themselves.

Forty-nine pair of barrows are employed in La Purisima by day, and thirty-four by night.

*The weekly produce of ore in the rough state has averaged 20*1/2* cargas, which, when picked, have yielded 378 cargas of azogues, of about twelve marcas per monton in the patio, and two marcas plata de ley in the arrastres; seventy-four cargas tierras de mortero, and 292 cargas tierras de labor, together of nearly six marcas per monton in the patio, and one marc plata de ley in the arrastres. The water was lowered nearly one and a half vara, but rose again, and it is now very little lower than it was a month ago, apparently owing to the quantity thrown into Rayas from Mellado.*

San Cayetano.—The fourth pit of Jesus continues to produce a fair quantity of ore, found in band that runs from the centre to the south-east side of the pit. In the pit of San Feliciano the continuation of this same band is being worked upon, and here extends from the north-west side to the centre, the pillar remaining between the two workings being merely of the extent that security demands. In following up the small bunches of ore in the front to the south-east of the pit of Santa Elena water was met with, and this point not being of much importance, either as to the quantity or quality of its produce, has been suspended. No variation has taken place in the front of San Feliciano.

Eighteen pair of barrows are employed in San Cayetano by day, and the same number by night, and during the last fortnight no difficulty has been experienced in completing the number.

San Pio.—A slight increase of ore has been observed in the pit, and at the same time an improvement in its quality. A few bunches of rich ore are found amongst the common classes, in the front of the contra costa.

Six pair of barrows are employed in San Pio by day, and five by night. The weekly average of ore produced in the rough state, from San Cayetano and San Pio, has been 962 cargas, which, when picked, have yielded fifty-one

cargas of azogues, and nine cargas of tierras de mortero, together of about six marcas per monton in the patio, and one marc plata de ley in the arrastres.

*San Miguel.—5*1/2* varas have been driven in the cross-cut since the last report. Some slight appearances of ore have been met with; the lode is now very compact, and it seems that the middle part of the lode has been reached. After advancing to the south-east of Dios-te-gule, as mentioned in the last report, a cross-cut to the lower part of the lode was discovered, which has been partially cleared of rubbish, at the termination of this cross-cut, a front to the south-east has been met with in pretty solid ground, but the ores are very scarce and poor. About the middle of the cross-cut a small quantity of ore has been found, and as soon as the ground is properly secured an examination of this point will be made. The front to the north-west of Dios-te-gule has been communicated with an old road, and another part (a few varas above this) is being worked, and a small quantity of common ore is extracted, amongst which some small bunches of rich quality are found. 11*1/2* cargas of azogues, and thirty cargas of tierras de mortero, together of six marcas per monton, have been sent to Barrera. There have been five sales of ores extracted by the buscones, amounting in all to \$28,601 4*1/2*.*

*Ores sent to the Haciendas.—San Matías, 932 cargas; Barrera, 353*1/2* ditto.—Total, 448*1/2* cargas.*

Ores on hand in the Mine.—Picked, 1673 cargas; Unpicked, 1020 ditto.—Total, 2693 cargas.

G. R. GLENNIE.

ZACATECAS MINING COMPANY.

Fresnillo, March 12.—In addition to what I submitted to you by the last packet I have hardly anything to say. Appearances in each of the three compartments continue to be as encouraging as we could wish, or as I had a right to expect. In the Leona pertinencia our underground works remain suspended until we shall have completed the enclosure now in progress of construction, and which I hope to see entirely terminated in about three weeks. The water, notwithstanding the very insufficient drainage with one single malacate, working from five to six hours each day, is sinking in a most extraordinary manner, and which I could account for only upon the repeatedly expressed supposition that a communication of some kind exists between the Leona and Valenciana lodes. According to the last measurement made on the 10th inst., there remained only fifteen varas of water in the Leona lode, at the Cerro de Animas, we may find it worth our while to fifty to thirty paradas (of two men each) in the extraction of good ores; but I am resolved not to expose ourselves to the certain and unavoidable risk of robbery, by bringing ores of such richness to grass before the establishment is

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
BANK Stock, 8 per Cent.	204	...	242	5	205	42
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	93	93	93	93	93	93
3 per Cent. Consols.	94	94	94	94	94	94
3 per Cent. Anns.	1818	...	...	...	1012	...
3 per Cent. Anns.	1726	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012
New 3d per Cent. Anns.	1022	1022	1022	1022	1022	1022
New 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns.	158	158	158	158	158	158
Anns. for 30 Years	145	15	15	15	15	15
Ditto.	158	...	158	158	158	158
India Stock, 8d per Cent.	2703	70	269	70	270	270
South Sea Stock, 8d per Cent.	...	...	1062	...	1062	...
Ditto Old An. 3 per Cent.	...	91	91	...	...	...
Ditto New An. 3 per Cent.	...	...	17	...	...	...
3 per Cent. Anns.	1751	...	942	942	954	954
India Bonds, 4 per Cent.	64	p	61	64	64	p
Exchequer Bills, 2d. ad. 1000.	61	61	64	66	69	71
Ditto.	60	63	61	64	66	69
Ditto Small.	...	61	64	64	65	69
Ditto Com.	108	...	17	...	...	...
8 p. Cent. Cons. for Ac. July 17	942	942	942	942	954	954
India Stock for Ac. July 12	...	...	2702	...	2702	...
Bank Stock for Ac. July 12	205	...	205	...	205	...

BANK OF ENGLAND—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	SATURDAY.	OPEN.	TUESDAY.	JULY 17, 1838.
3 per Cent. Consols.	Tuesday,	June 5,	Tuesday,	July 17, 1838.
3 per Cent. Reduced.	Tuesday,	5	Tuesday,	17
3 per Cent. 1726	...	...	Thursday,	12
New 5 per Cent.	Friday,	8	Friday,	13
Ann. for terms of Years.	Monday,	4	Friday,	10
South Sea Stock.	Friday,	8	Friday,	13
3 per Cent. 1751	Thursday,	7	Thursday,	12
East India Stock	Tuesday,	5	Thursday,	12

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	...	196	...	...	...	...
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	114	81	81	80	80	80
Brazilian	81	81	81	80	80	80
Ditto, 1829	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombian, 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 1824, ditto.	27	27	27	27	27	27
Danish, 3 per Cent.	74	74	75	75	75	75
Greek, 3 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, deferred do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 1825, 6 per Cent.	263	7	263	263	263	263
Ditto, def. do. 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent, 1824	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	74	74	74	74	74	74
Ditto, New 5 per Cent.	354	6	354	354	362	362
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	244	244	244	244	244	244
Prussian, 4 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish, 5 per Cent. Consols	212	212	212	212	212	212
Ditto, passive	...	82	82	82	82	82
Ditto, deferred	...	544	544	544	544	544
Ditch, 2d per Cent.	10	100	100	100	100	100
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	10	100	98	98	99	99
Ditto, New, 1837	...	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	PARIS.	MAY 26.	MAY 23.	MAY 29.	MAY 29.	LONDON.	JULY 1.
5 per Cent. Ann.	109.30c.						
Ex. on Lond. 1 n.h.	25f. 40c.						
ditto 3 mhs.	25f. 27f. 4c.						
44 per Cent. Ann.	104.30c.
4 per Cent. Ann.	102f.						
Exchange
3 per Cent. Ann.	102f.						
Bank Shares	2717f.	2720f.	2715f.	2720f.

IRISH FUNDS.

	PARIS.	MAY 26.	MAY 23.	MAY 30.	MAY 29.	MAY 30.	JULY 1.
5 per Cent. Ann.	109.30c.						
Ex. on Lond. 1 n.h.	25f. 40c.						
ditto 3 mhs.	25f. 27f. 4c.						
44 per Cent. Ann.	104.30c.
4 per Cent. Ann.	102f.						
Exchange
3 per Cent. Ann.	102f.						
Bank Shares	2717f.	2720f.	2715f.	2720f.

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	LONDON.	AMERICA.
New York 5 1845	924	103 5
5 1846, 7	94	...
1850	94	...
Pennsylv.	1839, 40, 41.	...
1846	94	...
1853, 4.	92	...
1856	92	...
1858	93	...
1860, 62	94	...
Maryland 6 1870	...	...
Ohio 6 1850	100	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, June 1, 1838.

Prices printed	Prices regulated on Change.	Prices printed	Prices regulated on Change.
Amsterdam	12 64	12 54	12 52
Ditto at Sight	12 12	12 32	12 32
Rotterdam	12 61	12 52	12 52
Antwerp	12 54	12 47	12 42
Hamburg Mts. B.	13 13	13 12	13 12
Altona	12 13	—	—
Paris, 3 days' sight	25 65	25 50	25 55
Ditto	25 95	25 80	25 85
Marseilles	26	25 90	—
Frankfort on Main	154	1532	—
Petersburg p. rable	10	—	—
Berlin — car. doll.	7	3	—
Vienna eff. & do.	10	15	13 10
Trieste ditto.	10	16	15
Madrid .	361	363	362
Cadiz .	361	37	37
Barcelona .	36	—	—
Calcutta .	—	—	—
New York & Philad.	461	46	—